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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/699,792	10/30/2000	David L. Smith	10005131-1	7073
T590 10/23/2003 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY Intellectual Property Administration P.O. Box 272400 Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400			EXAMINER	
			ABDULSELAM, ABBAS I	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			· 2674	l/A
			DATE MAILED: 10/23/2003	10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

*						
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/699,792	SMITH ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Abbas I Abdulselam	2674				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailir earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tiled by within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	mely filed ys will be considered timely. In the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07</u>	August 2003 .					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ T	his action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-4,9-14,16,18-20 and 24-37</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	awn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	•					
6) Claim(s) <u>1-4,9-14,16,18-20 and 24-37</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acce						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	•	· ·				
11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.						
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.						
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
<u> </u>						
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 						
Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).						
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received. 15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.						
Attachment(s)						
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 	5) Notice of Informal	y (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)				



Application/Control Number: 09/699,792

Art Unit: 2674

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 9-14, 16, 18-20, 24-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawabe et al. (USPN 6166722) in view of Yong (6088021) and Ikehara et al. (USPN 6400353).

Regarding claims 1, 24-27, 33-34 and 36-37, kawabe teaches a personal computer (10), a display (14) a pointing device (40) electrically connected to a cable (5), and a cable-winding device. See Fig 3, col. 6, lines 50-54 and Fig 8. However, Kawabe does not teach a mechanism of cable and cable receiver such that the pointing device produces various modes corresponding to various length of the cable. On the other hand, Yong teaches an input device (202) including a reel assembly (214) which allows the cord (204) to be extended and retracted between fully extended lengths and fully retracted length. See col. 5, lines 17-21 and Fig 2.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify kawabe's pointing device to include Yong's reel assembly and cord. One would have been motivated in view of the suggestion in Yong that the reel assembly and the cord can be used

1

Application/Control Number: 09/699,792

Art Unit: 2674

for the desired functions of changing the length of the cord and producing different modes. The use of reel assembly and cord helps an input device produce retractable cable as taught by Yong.

In addition, Yong teaches in reference to Fig 3(A-B), electronic encoders sensing the rotation of the ball (310) and generating a signal indicative of the computer's display. Col. 5, lines 47-50. Yong's Fig 1A also shows that the display (104) is part of a computer system (100) in which a central processing system (122) is an integral part (Fig 1B). Referring Fig 5, Yong further discloses the use of a shaft (518) coupled with sensors, which generate a signal causing a cursor displayed on the display. See col. 7, 52-65. Yong teaches that the mechanism in which spool (322) and the disk (350) are rotated against the force of the spring (342) and shows the movement of the tip of the flexible pawl (354) out of notch in the disk (350). See col. 7, lines 6-22. Furthermore, Yong mentions the use of the computer system (100) in terms of input/output system (136) that can include infrared and electroacoustic transducers. Col. 4, 25-40

Regarding claim 2, Young teaches a cord (204). See Fig. 3. It would have been obvious to set the size of the cord in a desired size.

Regarding claims 3-4, Yong teaches a keyboard (412) and mouse and (414) for entering information and commands into the computer (41). See Fig 4.

Regarding claims 10, 16 and 28, Yong teaches electric encoders sensing the rotation of the ball and generating a signal indicative of the ball's rotation to control movement of the cursor displayed on the display. See col. 1, lines 28-31.

Application/Control Number: 09/699,792 Page 4

Art Unit: 2674

Regarding claims 12, and 19, Yong teaches a cord (204) with fully extended length shown as phantom lines and fully retracted length shown as solid lines. See col. 5, lines 17-21 and Fig 2.

Regarding claims 9, 13 and 18, Yong teaches an auxiliary memory (126), which includes optical device and different types of disks in conjunction with input/output system (136). See Fig 1B and col. 3. Lines 46-51.

Regarding claims 11 and 14, kawabe teaches the use of cable means for a pointing device. See col. 1, lines 13-25.

Regarding claims 20 and 35, see Yong's Fig 3A, Fig. 3B (316), (350).

Regarding claims 29-30, Kawabe teaches a pointing device (40) whose upper surface is provided with a sensor pad (40a). See Fig 8.

Regarding claims 31-32, Yong teaches an input device including a wheel assembly (212).

Kawabe has been described above. But Kawabe does not disclose a tracking device disposed on or within the cable receiver such that the tracking device generates signals based on movement of the pointing device. Ikehara on the other hand teaches a cursor moving switch (21) and a controller (24) system. See Fig. 7 Ikehara also teaches a cable (26) to connect the clicking switch (22) to the cursor-moving switch (34), and a cable (27) to connect the cursor-moving switch (34) to a mouse-connecting terminal of a personal computer. See Fig. 14, col. 8, lines 54-67 and col. 9, lines 1-6.

Application/Control Number: 09/699,792 Page 5

Art Unit: 2674

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kawabe's pointing device to adapt Ikehara's cables (26, 27). One would have been motivated in view of the suggestion in Ikehara that cables as configured in Fig. 7 and Fig. 11 are functionally equivalent to the desired tracking device. The use of cables (26, 27) helps function a type of pointing device operated by a disabled person.

Conclusion

2. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered to applicant's disclosure.

The following arts are cited for further reference.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,486, 868 to Kazarian

U.S. Pat. No. 5,944,292 to Roman

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to **Abbas Abdulselam** whose telephone number is (703) 305-8591. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday (9:00-5:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached at (703) 305-4709.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

Application/Control Number: 09/699,792

Art Unit: 2674

Page 6

(703) 872-9314

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology center 2600 customer Service office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Abbas Abdulselam

Examiner

Art Unit 2674

October 18, 2003

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